THIRD DAY—*11th June 1924.*

Budget Discussion.

Mr. M. ABBAS KHAN.—Out of the total revenue of the State which is estimated at about Rs. 330 lakhs, as much as 147 lakhs relate to items which are non-votable, such as, Subsidy, Military, Palace, Sinking Fund and Interest. The amount in respect of which the members of the Representative Assembly can discuss is only about 183 lakhs. Leaving out of this amount the charges relating to the Revenue Department, Civil Administration, Mining, Police, Jail and Law departments which take away about 93 lakhs, and also the provision for Education, Industries and Commerce and Agriculture which aggregates to about 55 lakhs, only 42 lakhs remain for allotment for various other purposes. There is thus nothing practically left for measures which are for the benefit of the general public.

Even this small allotment is not properly distributed. In the Medical Department, for instance, the hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore Cities alone are given 3 lakhs out of the total allotment of 7 lakhs provided for all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

MR. MIR HUMZA HUSEIN.—Does the cost of these two hospitals amount to 3 lakhs without stores and medicines or including those items also?

Mr. M. Abbas Khan said he was only comparing these two hospitals with the rest in the State.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It is not correct to say that much money is spent on these two hospitals for the people of these two cities only. There are ever so many coming from the mofussil and from British India. Provision is generally made according to the scale of the hospital and it is not right to compare the hospitals of these two cities with the district hospitals and dispensaries in the districts.

Mr. M. ABBAS KHAN.—There are about 20,000 villages in the State and the provision for Medical aid to them is about half of that for the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The population of these two cities is about 3 lakhs, whereas the population of the other places is more than 52 lakhs. On the population basis at least it is but fair that more provision should be made for medical relief in the districts. It is therefore necessary that the expenditure on Civil Administration and the establishment charges should be

curtailed and the money saved should be allotted for increased medical aid in rural parts.

During the period for 1909 to 1920 the allotment for the Sanitary Department was Rs. 1,26,000 but now it has been reduced to Rs. 76,000. This is a department intended for the good of the people and there is no justification for reducing its grant.

For irrigation, the estimate is Rs. 6,75,000. Out of this about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs are spent on establishments leaving a balance of only Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for works. The Bhadra Anicut alone absorbs $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs out of this and repair works again take up a good portion of the balance. The balance of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for new works is quite insufficient for restoring the large number of tanks in the State and for keeping them in a good condition. There are about 29,000 tanks of which 19 000 are minor. Three-fourths of these are not now in good condition. It is these tanks that support the people, but the provision made for their restorations, *viz.*, Rs. 1 lakh is altogether inadequate. The Government are therefore earnestly requested to reduce expenditure on establishments as far as possible and to spend the money saved on tank repairs.

The provision for Civil Works is about 17 lahks, out of which 5 lakhs are for establishment and Rs. 8,41,000 for repairing old roads. Out of the balance of Rs. 4,54,000, a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 has been set apart for the construction of the new Guests' Palace. The balance of Rs. 2,44,000 is very inadequate for all Civil Works required for the benefit of the people, *viz.*, Roads and Buildings. This has to be increased. For public improvements, in previous years, a grant of as much as 10 lakhs was being given. This year, the grant is only 4·28 lakhs. In Hoskote there are about 3 or 4 tanks in which there is no water owing to failure of rains and people are put to much difficulty for want of drinking water. I consider it is the business of the Government to see that the subjects of His Highness are provided with good drinking water and that there should be no difficulty on account of water scarcity.

For village improvement, the Government have provided only Rs. 25,000. There are about 20,000 villages, and I cannot understand how this small amount could be distributed among so many villages. Town and Minor Municipalities with an income of only about Rs. 20,000 cannot be expected to find any money for these works and

I beg that the Government may provide liberally for them. For Bangalore City Improvement, a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made. In Chamrajpet, people are experiencing much difficulty in getting drinking water. The capacity of the main should be increased and I understand the cost of this has been estimated at about Rs. 13 lakhs. The drainage system of Bangalore is in a hopeless condition and consequently the death roll is increasing day by day. Government should immediately take up the question of the Bangalore water and drainage schemes into consideration and make adequate provision for them.

The expenditure on various items is increasing by leaps and bounds. For the last 9 years, the expenditure in the Land Revenue Department was only 17 per cent of the revenue. It has increased to about 24½ per cent in the budget. In Bombay it is only 17 per cent. When the percentage was 20 in Madras, it was 25 in Mysore.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The calculation does not seem to have been made correctly. It should be made on the standard normal revenue and normal expenditure.

MR. M ABBAS KHAN said he was in possession of five years' percentages, that Government themselves admitted that in 1922--23 the percentage of expenditure was 24·51, and that he assumed for purposes of calculation a normal revenue of 110 lakhs.

DEWAN PRESIDENT.—This calculation is not correct as revenue varies every year according to seasonal conditions. On account of bad seasonal conditions, we adopted a very low figure for revenue estimate in recent years. The percentage has to be calculated with reference to the standard of revenue and expenditure. You should put the revenue estimate at least at 120 lakhs. I shall give you correct figures in my closing remarks and I shall prove to your satisfaction that Mysore Land Revenue expenditure is very economical compared with other administrations in British India.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN.—In the Forest Department, for the seven years from 1909, the cost of establishment was 3·89 lakhs and it has risen to about 5½ per cent resulting in an increase of 2 lakhs. But the revenue derived from the Forest Department is the same or even less than that in the year 1914-15. While the expenditure on conservancy in 1914-15 was 8½ lakhs, it is only 5·74 lakhs this year. The total expenditure in 1912-13 was about 60 per cent, in 1916-17 about 56 per cent, whereas now it is about 73 per cent.

The Special Finance Committee had specially reduced the number of Forest Officers, but now there are about 23 officers in all. There is no reason why Forest Officers should be given duty allowances in addition.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT—Duty allowances are given to Forest Officers who are stationed at Bhadravati.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN.—It would be appropriate if duty allowances are given to officers who are transferred from the Revenue Department to the Forest. But there is no reason why Forest Officers should be given any duty allowances when they are on their normal duty in their own department. Revenue from Income Tax is estimated at Rs. 18 lakhs. The income from Government officers is 1·60 lakhs, from super-tax 4·66, Excise Duty on Cotton Goods 1·50 and the tax on the income of mining companies 2·68 lakhs. It is only the remaining sum of about 8 lakhs that is collected from merchants. The percentage of cost on establishment to income is 10 per cent here, while it is only 2 per cent in Madras.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—This is a new department and for the first few years the expenditure will naturally be high.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN continued that Government was not justified in raising the pay of one officer from Rs. 450 to Rs. 800 in the course of one year with an allowance of Rs. 150, and protested against giving any duty allowance to the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax. He also thought that the cost on establishment should as far as possible be reduced. The Secretariat expenditure was on the increase and efforts should be made to bring it down. While the average expenditure was 3 lakhs before, it is now 4·29 lakhs.

In the Police Department, the expenditure about 15 years ago was about 8¾ lakhs, but it has now risen to 16 lakhs. This is very exorbitant and should be reduced. Government should investigate how this could be done.

The scale of expenditure in the Electrical Department and on the Krishnarajasagara Works should also be reduced.

In appointing members on the Education Board due care has not been taken to represent Associations, and Government have appointed a gentleman to represent depressed classes who does not belong to any Association and a Mahomadan who also does not belong to any Association.

Abbas Khan but wished to say a few words on points not touched upon by Mr. Abbas Khan. He thanked Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, Financial Secretary to Government, for patiently replying to the various questions put by the members at the informal meeting in the morning. He thought that the Budget was not a surplus budget at all but only a slightly balanced one. If provision had been made adequately for all the departments according to requirements, there would not have been a balanced budget but there might have been a deficit one. He pointed out that no provision had been made for the Famine Insurance Fund, the Sinking Fund and the Mining Revenue Capitalisation Fund and the Irrigation Capital Reserve. 80-A

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It is not an expenditure but only a saving. If there is money, it is deposited in these Funds

of the masses should be regarded as of the utmost importance and an enhanced provision for this purpose was very necessary. The cost of the Comptroller's Office establishment was increasing every year. There was no justification whatever to increase the cost of the establishment and it should be reduced. A good many officers were drawing all sorts of allowances. Pay was given to an officer to do duty and there was no reason why duty allowances should be paid.

The Dewan referred to a number of allowances recently ordered to be discontinued but the member said that all duty and other allowances should be discontinued.

MR. KHAJA PEERAN considered it necessary to frame the budget estimates on a commercial basis and not on the basis of Revenue and Expenditure. There was vast scope for

reduction of expenditure and he offered a few suggestions: The pay of the Government officers should be reduced as follows:—

From Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, by five per cent,
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 750, seven and half per cent, and
Above Rs. 750, by ten per cent.

The money thus saved should be set apart for irrigation and other works of public improvement.

Increments previously given once in three years were made annual, and expenditure had increased on this account. In 1914-15, the Secretariat expenditure was about Rs. 2,81,000, but now the expenditure had been nearly doubled.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—What was the revenue of the State in 1914?

MR. KHAJA PEERAN.—The revenue of the State in 1914 was about Rs. 264 lakhs.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—But now the revenue is increased by more than one crore.

MR. KHAJA PEERAN.—Re-survey settlement is now over in all the parts of the State, and it is doubtful if a Deputy Superintendent of Survey is necessary. That post may therefore be abolished.

There are a large number of officers in the Forest Department, *viz.*, Deputy and Assistant Conservators aggregating to eighteen officers in all. All this staff was not necessary. District Officers should be appointed only to the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Mysore, where there were large forests. The remaining five districts might have only Sub-Assistant Conservators. In 1914-15, the expenditure on the Forest Department was about Rs. 3,45,000, but now it amounts to about Rs. 5,25,000. There is no justification to increase the cost on establishment when the revenue in 1914-15 was just the same as in the year 1923-24. Range officers are too many and this number could be reduced with advantage. More grants should be given to Town and Minor Municipalities. A Special Officer for the Local Self-Government Scheme is not necessary.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—That is only a temporary appointment.

MR. KHAJA PEERAN.—There is a Financial Secretary and also a Comptroller, and there is no need for the posts of Deputy Comptrollers which may be abolished. The expenditure on University may also be reduced.

A provision of Rs. 10½ lakhs has been made for the Medical Department, out of which only a sum of Rs. 12,000 has been allotted for Ayurvedic medicine. Representations are being made for the past ten years for adequate facilities for starting Unani hospitals. Government very kindly gave scholarships to a few Unani students for training at Delhi two years ago, but this has now been stopped. At least Rs. 12,000 should be given for Unani medicines only.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—That is under consideration.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The Government have provided about Rs. 6,300 for indigenous hospitals, and this provision is for both Unani and Ayurvedic Hospitals.

MR. KHAJA PEERAN.—Adequate facilities should be given for encouragement of the Unani system of medicine in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in other district headquarters. By so doing the Government will be in a position to gradually introduce this into the interior of the districts.

Railway cess is being paid for a long time though railway facilities are not extended to all parts. Even though railway facilities exist, it has been very difficult to transport timber in the Tarikere-Narasimharajpur tramway. Proper arrangements should be made to give relief in every respect to those who pay railway cess.

It was promised some time ago that a Maternity Hospital would be constructed in Tarikere, but till how nothing has been done. Considering the large infant mortality, the question of opening a Maternity hospital in Tarikere may be taken up at a very early date.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Has the District Board agreed to pay its contribution?

MR. KHAJA PEERAN.—Just now the District Board is in difficulties, and on this account it is not fair to postpone the consideration of the proposal.

Increase of University expenditure was not desirable as it correspondingly reduced the amount available for other expenditure. Mysore and Bangalore City Municipalities received large grants compared with their population. It was necessary to allow adequate grants to other Municipalities.

MR. D. S MALLAPPA.—The main source of income to the State is Land Revenue but unfortunately the economic condition of the State is not satisfactory. There were no

rains in the current and in previous years and the result is failure of crops in almost all the parts of the State and Government had to sanction grants for relief measures. In such circumstances it seems unlikely that Government will be able to collect all arrears of revenue. The estimate of Land Revenue for 1924-25 which takes credit for the undeducted arrears of current year's revenue is therefore excessive and unrealisable. All the same expenditure estimates are based on the assumption of this revenue. The expenditure estimate under Direct Demands on Land Revenue in the Budget for 1922-23 was Rs. 48,69,000 but the actual expenditure was Rs. 49,08,084. Similarly in the Civil Administration the estimated expenditure was Rs. 33,67,000 while the actuals were Rs. 37,75,047. It will be seen from the above that the actual expenditure has always exceeded the estimate. It is necessary to avoid this procedure.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The budget is framed on a certain policy; hereafter, it cannot be exceeded without the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Mr. D. S. MALLEPPA.—The same thing will be found in the case of Education, Medical, etc., in that year. A sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs was saved under Education and out of this a sum of Rs. 98,000 was given to the Agricultural Department.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT—Your comparison is fallacious In 1922-23, large retrenchments were effected and a lumpsum amount was saved by cutting down establishment charges, contingencies, grants for furniture, grants for buildings and several other items. You cannot therefore compare with the actuals of that particular year.

Mr. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The expenditure under Land Revenue appears very high. This high estimate implies collection of money which people are not now able to pay.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—That is all a matter of policy. You must leave that to the *Sircar*. The Financial Department has to take credit for account purposes whatever the department expects to collect during the year. Whether it is actually collected or not is the result of the policy which Government may adopt.

Mr. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Government get considerably less tax on income from Gold Mining Companies as also in the case of Government Officers. It is only from the merchants that the Government is able to collect a large sum causing

considerable trouble and injustice to them. Most of them do not like to appeal to higher authorities as that would entail heavy expenditure. By placing the estimate under this head so high there is an invitation to the department to collect money from the people.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—This estimate is based on the actual assessment of the year plus arrears. On account of trade depression this year's revenue is less by Rs. 50,000.

Mr. D. S. MALLAPPA.—In the Forest Department the income has decreased while the expenditure has increased. Under Railways Rs. 7,49,000 is shown as the estimated income this year. Under the same head in the previous year the estimated income was Rs. 6,39,000. Under Miscellaneous a sum of 2 lakhs as freight charges was received last year. From this it will be observed that the revenue under Railways this year is far less than that of the last year. If better arrangements are made for speedy supply of wagons and rolling stock and conveniences for passengers, the Government would be able to get more income. The Agent of our Railways says that it is not possible to extend the railway system for short distances by loop lines, wherever there is more trade prospect. If this is provided, there is sure to be an appreciable increase of income. Greater attention should be paid to increase the income both in the Forest and Railway Departments.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—You forget that the total revenue of the Railway Department this year is 15 lakhs but there was an unusual expenditure to the extent of seven lakhs on account of renewals of permanent way between Mysore and Bangalore. From next year or the year after we will be able to have an income of 15 lakhs. You have got to see the gross revenue.

Mr. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The total number of miles of our railway lines is far less than that in British India. The establishment charges of our Railway Department are comparatively more. The Revenues of our Railways should be increased by all means by cutting down expenditure. It is seen from the Dewan's opening address to the Assembly that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is saved from retrenchments. Retrenchments are effected in one department and at the same time new expenditure is created in annother. This is not sound policy. Many projects, are educational schemes and other important questions pending owing to the financial stringency.

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DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Will the savings effected from retrenchments be sufficient for development works?

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Many new taxes have been imposed and the realisations therefrom together with the savings effected from retrenchments can be utilised for those purposes.

DEWAN PRESIDENT.—You will get full information in regard to this matter in my concluding address.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA. —A good deal of money is spent on big medical institutions like the Victoria and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospitals in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore leaving the medical institutions in the taluk and district headquarters uncared for. In some hospitals even bandage cloth is not available.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Are not patients from the interior parts of the State and from outside visiting these big hospitals and undergoing treatment? They are not intended for the residents of two cities only. Is it your idea that you should have a big hospital at Tiptur? Already an Assistant Surgeon is given to that place.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—That is not the idea. The provision made now is not sufficient.

The DEWAN observed that fleeting assertions of the kind were of no use. The Senior Surgeon was called on to explain what the exact condition was, and he said that he had visited all hospitals and found that their equipment was all right.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—A Committee should be appointed to inspect the various hospitals in the State and report whether they are properly maintained and suitably equipped with medicines and operation instruments.

MR. MIR. HAMZA HUSEIN.—All the dispensaries are provided with the equipment necessary for minor operations to be conducted in them. You cannot expect them to be supplied on the same scale as in the Victoria and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospitals.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The allotment for Primary Education is very small. Most of the allotment actually made goes for buildings and other miscellaneous items and very little is left for starting new schools. Levy of cess was intended for Primary Education but it appears that the cess amount is being utilised for middle schools also. The allotment under this head should therefore be enhanced.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—We are going on according to a definite annual programme and it is not possible to do every thing at once.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Allotments are made for the improvement of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities while very little attention is paid to Town and Minor Municipalities. In previous years, separate provision was made for Famine Relief and Famine Insurance. This is not to be found now and the amounts so saved in the Budget in previous years have all been utilised for Capital works. This is not good policy.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The policy has not been changed. Government recognise it is good, but there is no money to lay by.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Provision is made in the budget for Sanskrit education. The benefit of this education should be thrown open to all communities.

MR. MIR. HAMZA HUSEIN.—The order on Sanskrit education was issued yesterday and is placed on the Press Table.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Much attention is not paid to tank restoration works. More grant should be given for it. Provision is made for agricultural demonstrations. But unless educational facilities for rural parts are increased there is no use of such demonstrations as people cannot appreciate them. The Board of Education is not quite representative in character. Important Associations of backward communities should have representation therein.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—According to the new rules for the constitution of the Board, to be eligible for nomination, a member should belong to a communal organization, which seeks representation and also have the special knowledge and experence of the different subjects for safeguarding the interests of the backward communities in matters of education.

MR. M. ABBAS KHAN.—We have got different Associations to represent the interests of the various communities and they are very much interested in their promotion. The Associations will be glad to depute one of their members having the special knowledge of the subjects required to promote the interests of the backward communities.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The proposal will be noted for consideration.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—The Board of Industries is not well represented on the non-official side.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—More than half the members are non-officials, under the present scheme.

MR. GOPALASWAMY IYER.– In the first meeting of the Board of Education held in 1911 a resolution was passed to the effect that the term "backward classes" be taken to include holeyas, madigas and lambanies. When later on a sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for Backward Scholarships, it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 15,000 should be set apart solely for the benefit of Panchamas and that the remaining sum of Rs. 85,000 should be distributed among all backward communities on a population basis. There were not many students among the Panchamas at the beginning and the sum of Rs. 15,000 specially set apart for their benefit was also distributed among the other communities. At present, the number of students reading in higher classes has increased and there are 38 of them now. The provision previously made is not sufficient and has to be substantially increased. Separate hostel building should be provided from them. Cooking arrangement and electric lighting should be provided in that building. It should be built on sanitary lines. The grant given for the education of Panchama girls is very meagre. Many Panchamas die from malaria, cholera and other diseases. It is absolutely necessary that Panchama girls should have training in midwifery for attending to labour cases as Panchama women cannot obtain the services of ordinary midwives of other classes. A central Panchama Institute should be soon started in either Bangalore or Mysore. Greater encouragement should be shown for their education in High schools.

Rupees 70,000 is provided for rations and dietary charges in jails. Economy may be effcted in this item if a system like the one prevailing now in the Trichinopoly Jail is adopted. They do not use fuel for cooking purposes. They use prickly pear and a special kind of chimney is constructed for the escape of smoke. If a similar practice is introduced here, Government would be able to save much fuel charges.

Arrangements should be made for the sale of jail products in separate sale rooms to be opened as in the case of Government Weaving Factory products.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—This is under consideration. There is a proposal to open a depot outside the Jail.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER.—Teaching of industries is not conducted on proper lines. For prisoners of more than three years' period of detention, scientific agriculture should taught, so that they may find occupation when they are released. Horticulture may also be taught. Carpet weaving now taught serves no useful purpose. Electric lift may be introduced in the place of the water lift now in use. A separate juvenile prison should be opened soon so that juvenile prisoners may be kept separate from other prisoners as in other parts of India. In the Lunatic Asylum, separate rooms should be built for locating lunatics under observation or ready to be discharged. This is very necessary and provision should be made therefor in the budget. If adequate provision cannot be found for this, temporary structures may at least be built.

A separate Excise Officer is necessary in Bangalore to avoid loss of revenue to Government to prevent malpractices on the part of shop licensees such as short measurements, opening of separate private accounts, etc. In the interests of the temperance movement, the hours of sale in liquor shops should be reduced.

The provision made for the prevention of plague and other epidemic diseases, *viz.*, Rs. 15,000 is too small and should be increased.

Minor municipalities should be given larger grants for providing themselves with good drinking water, so that they may not be an easy pray to epidemics.

Just like the Mahomedan Education Committee, a Panchama Education Committee should be formed to suggest measures for the spreading of education among the Panchamas. A Panchama Conference should also be held under the Dewan's presidency. By these means many defects may be removed. Schools should be started at different centres, for the use of this Community.

The Electrical Department, the Sandal Oil Factory and the Forest Department should be made to work on a commercial basis. There are dues to these departments which are not being properly recovered. In such cases coercive measures should be taken to recover the dues promptly.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—General remarks of this kind are not in order. The complaint is that Government use coercive measures.

MR. MALLANNA (Mandya).—In spite of bad seasonal conditions, Government have estimated a land revenue income of Rs. 121 lakhs during the budget year. Almost the whole of this amount comes from the raiyats and a good part of it should be devoted to the spread of primary education among them. The provision at present made for primary education, *viz.*, 14 lakhs is not enough. There is no reference in the Dewan's Address as to what policy will be adopted by Government in this matter

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—This has been explained under Education Finance. The question of sharing the expenditure between the Government and the local authorities is involved in the matter, and the definite policy in regard to this is under active consideration.

MR. MALLANNA.—The provision for University education is very large. From the point of view of the illiterate masses, mass education is more important at the present time than University education There is no need to give more grants to the University, starving primary education. The provision for primary education should therefore be increased.

Attention is not being paid to the Tank Restoration scheme. There are nearly as many as 14,300 tanks requiring restoration. It is stated that 708 tanks have been restored this year. Owing to breaches in many of the tanks during the past 10 years, the raiyats are not able to raise crops. Both dry and wet crops have failed. This has led to desertion of villages. It is stated that retrenchments to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs have been made, but at the same time many higher appointments have been newly created The result is that the tax-payers get no benefit from the retrenchments effected. This aspect of the question should be considered by Government.

[The Assembly adjurned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P. M.]

MR. MALLANNA.—The grant for Primary Education is not sufficient and requires to be enhanced. If it is not possible to convert all aided schools into Government institutions, schools may at least be provided at once in

places where buildings have been specially constructed by the villagers for the purpose. This will be rendered possible if the Education cess collected in each taluk be ear-marked for the benefit of that taluk only. Even if the District Board, for reasons best known to themselves, have not agreed to levy Education cess, people will not grudge to pay half an anna in the rupee in order to encourage education among their children.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It is the policy of Government, to convert all aided schools into Government institutions according to a definite annual programme. This programme has already been published and in whatever cases conversion has not been immediately effected, enhanced grants-in-aid are being given.

MR. MALLANNA. Out of the large number of tanks throughout the State, only 702 have received attention and more than 13,000 are in a state of disrepair, so that cultivation thereunder has been impossible and the raiyats depending on cultivation are leading a precarious life. Therefore the proposed grant of rupees one lakh for the restoration of tanks is quite inadequate. If all these tanks cannot be taken up for restoration, at least those which have breached more than 8 or 10 years ago may be immediately restored. By this measure both the raiyats and the Government will be benefited.

The Agricultural Department is doing yeoman service and deserves a larger grant than the one proposed. The entire grant for the Agricultural Department, is Rs. 7·40 lakhs, of which Agriculture proper gets only Rs. 3 lakhs. This amount is nothing compared with the size of the State. Agriculture is the mainstay of the country and it requires to be given better attention. Western countries which are now industrially great, such as Germany, etc., have attained their present position only through agriculture. While the return from land there is about Rs. 600 per acre, the best of wet lands here does not yield more than a hundred rupees. For this reason, it is necessary that scientific agriculture be encouraged here For this purpose additional grants to the department are necessary.

The grant for veterinary aid, *viz.*, Rs. 1,93,100 is not enough. Agriculture is rendered possible in our country mainly through cattle. A better provision under this head is therefore necessary.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—A substantial additional grant of Rs. 5,000 has been provided under Veterinary Dispensaries.

MR. MALLANNA.—This grant is quite inadequate and ought to be increased. For Village Improvement works, the provision now made in the budget is not enough and it should be raised.

It is only the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore and Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore that are properly equipped. The supply of medicines to Local Fund Dispensaries is most unsatisfactory, and equipped as they are at present, these dispensaries are of little good to the suffering public. It is requested therefore that better provision be made under Medical Aid and that the Senior Surgeon be requested to supply all necessary medicines and instruments to all dispensaries in the State.

Speaking about the budget in general, it may be pointed out that even though retrenchments to the extent of 50 lakhs have been effected till now, yet the budget provides for new appointments which are only the old abolished ones revised under new names. In the result there is no saving at all.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—This is not the occasion to discuss and criticise the general policy of Government. As I said already in my speech, we cannot remain always stationary, and new changes or adjustments will mean new items of expenditure. However, about retrenchments generally, I shall make a detailed statement in my concluding remarks.

MR. MADDAGIRI SHAMA SASTRI.—A sum of only 12,000 rupees has been provided in the budget for the extension of the Separation Scheme in the Hassan District. Six of the Districts will be enjoying the benefits of the scheme. When it is acknowledged that it gives convenience to the people, it is but right that such convenience should be given to all the districts. It is to be regretted that only two districts are now remaining without it. The period of deficit budget is now over and there is now before us a surplus budget. The extension of the scheme to each of the two remaining districts means an additional expenditure of only Rs. 24,000 and compared to the convenience that such an extension will give, this expenditure is amply justified. Four years ago, the scheme had almost been extended to the Tumkur

District, but for want of funds this was not done. It was expected that this would be done last year, but unfortunately it was given to another district. Until a few days back there were hopes that next year at least the scheme would be extended to Tumkur but there is disappointment again. Because a definite promise has been given that it would be extended to the Tumkur District and because it had all but been done some time ago, it is requested that the same may be done at least in the Budget year.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The request is noted for consideration.

MR. SASTRI.—It is a matter for rejoicing that a liberal policy has been recently announced in regard to the extension of primary education. It is much to be wished that a similar policy will be adopted in regard to collegiate education also which naturally follows primary education. A number of Anglo-Vernacular schools have been started, but when boys in rural areas pass the Lower Secondary Examination, their parents will not be in a position to send them to the cities for admission into High schools on account of the costliness of life in those places. There are at present only 13 High Schools for the whole State and Maddagiri has been expecting the grant of a school in the coming year but it is now learnt that Tiptur has been given preference.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—But the Tiptur Municipality made a material contribution towards the establishment of the school.

MR SASTRI.—Maddagiri Municipality unlike Tiptur is too poor to be able to make a similar contribution. Believing that Government will first help those that help themselves a resolution has been passed by the people of Maddagiri that if a school can be given to Maddagiri, the people would raise subscription to the extent of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose. This is the first town which has volunteered to raise subscription for the establishment of a High School and it is hoped that Government will grant the request. When the Dewan Sahib visited Maddagiri recently, he was pleased to say that if 15 students were guaranteed a High School would be given to it. No less than 30 students will be available if only a school is started. Maddagiri is 30 miles away from any railway station. Being the headquarters of a Sub-Division it deserves a High School for itself. It is therefore requested that

provision be made in the Budget for a High school at Maddagiri. If that is not possible in the budget year, a definite promise may at least be given in this Assembly that the request will be conceded next year at least so that the proposed contribution from the people may be made at once, and kept ready. The Maddagiri Anglo-Vernacular School is showing very satisfactory results in the Lower Secondary Examinations and the establishment of a High school will also be justified on this score. If this is done, the unfortunate people of Pavagada which is 60 miles off the district head-quarter will be greatly thankful to Government.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—However much the people may help in the establishment of a High school, its maintenance will certainly mean much more than the cost of establishment. For this reason, an off-hand reply cannot be given without consulting the Inspector-General of Education. Moreover, according to our Education programme, Nanjangud will have the first claim for a high school.

MR. SASTRY.—Nanjangud being so near to Mysore, the next chance may kindly be given to Maddagiri. Another want which is keenly felt by Maddagiri is drinking water facility. The grant under this head may therefore be increased.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Has not your municipality got any scheme for water-supply to Maddagiri ?

MR. SASTRY.—We have one for Maddagiri town and we will manage somehow, but I am referring to villages round about which are suffering a great deal.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Only recently large grants have been sanctioned as also loans for sinking irrigation wells.

MR. SASTRY.—The provision of Rs. 30,000 in the Budget for next year under this head is not sufficient and may be raised to at least one lakh.

MR. HAMPIAH, SIDLAGHATTA.—A reference to the figures in the Medical Budget will show that the cost on establishment is disproportionate to the expenditure on medicines. Most hospitals have no stock of medicines. There is no use of a hospital without medicines. When the Victoria and Krishnarajendra Hospitals are given large supplies, it is only fair that the other hospitals should be suitably provided especialy as local bodies make substantial contributions on account of these institutions. An increase of Rs. 1 lakh to the Medical Budget is therefore necessary. At present

the supply to dispensaries in rural areas is so poor that a Doctor who, in the course of his private practice, treats a patient, is forced to recommend the purchase of medicines from Madras or other places and this all men cannot afford to do. Sufficient provision may therefore be made in the Budget to enable the department to obtain the needful supply of all medicines, implements and other requirements of all medical institutions.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—It will not be possible to supply all medicines to all the dispensaries in the State as this will be too costly.

MR. HAMPIAH.—The Sericultural Department is one which can be of service to the people only through its practical demonstrations: sufficient provision should be made for opening model houses for rearing silk worms. In Sidlaghatta sufficient land has been acquired for the construction of a model house; compensation has been paid to the party concerned, but for three years the estimate for the construction of a building is under consideration. At present, a building for the purpose has been rented. Mulberry leaves are grown. The Senior Inspector comes and holds a microscopic inspection now and then. This is all that is done at this place and it is not known how the leaves are disposed of. A building for the purpose is therefore urgently needed.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The suggestion is noted.

MR. HAMPIAH.—Similarly the establishment of silk filatures, at different places, as in Mysore, has been strongly recommended by experts, but nothing has been done in this direction.

The question of sericultural loans also requires some consideration. Notifications have been received that loans will be freely granted, but on account of the difficulty of the procedure, applications for loans are not being granted. It is therefore suggested that provision for sericultural loans be separately shown in the budget, and that the provision under this head be transferred to the control of the Sericultural Department to avoid the difficulty caused in requiring applications for loans being sent through the Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—A provision of Rs. 8,000 for Sericultural loans has been included in the Advance Account and cannot therefore be shown as a separate allotment. As

distress relief.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—No separate provision appears necessary as the cost may be debited to the Famine Insurance Fund. The question is under consideration and the Revenue Commissioner is making recommendations in the matter. 36A

MR RAJAGOPALACHAR. – The system of having Special Munsiff-Magistrates for every taluk is suggested as tending to reduce the cost of extension of the Separation Scheme. Besides reducing congestion, this would help in the quick disposal of criminal cases and give satisfaction to the people.

MR MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Government decided upon the extension of the Separation Scheme after due consideration of this and other alternative schemes.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—All Government reports say that the Excise revenue has been reduced, but the Budget shows that it has been reduced from Rs. 71 lakhs in 1922-23 to only Rs. 69 lakhs in the current year. This is not at all satisfactory. The question has therefore to be gone into in detail by Government In spite of raising the cost of drink, the drink evil has increased. All sorts of inducements are given by contractors to the working classes to drink. The condition of the poor round about the shops in Akkipet is deplorable. The Municipality has not removed the arrack shop in that place although several representations were made in that behalf. It is necessary that responsible officers of Government should visit such places and suggest the closure of shops.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The recommendations in regard to Akkipet shop were made by the Committee after consulting some representative gentlemen.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH.—That may be. But it must be considered whether such consultation has produced any salutary effects. The Committee was agreeable to the removal of the shop in Akkipet when the Municipality was presided over by an official President; but when there was a non-official President, the members of the Committee opined that the shop might remain. The drink-evil is growing and the poor have been reduced to starvation. Government must therefore take this matter into their serious consideration and substantially reduce their Excise revenue.

Referring to the provisions on page 42 of the Budget the member said it was not understood why Supari Halat compensation should be given to the Sringeri Jahgir, and to what Kannada papers subvention is proposed to be given.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The Supari Halat compensation is not a new item in the Budget. It has been there for several years past, and there is no use suddenly waking up to the situation and criticising. Government will of course be always prepared to furnish any information to the members, and it was with this object a special meeting of members with the Financial Secretary was convened yesterday. It would be a waste of public time to go on asking for information on each and every point.

MR. SANJEEVIAH.—An extra allotment of only Rs. 65,000 has been made under Primary Education while there is an addition of Rs. 44,000 to the University Budget. It is necessary that larger grants should be given for Primary Education than for the University. When the Hindu University of Benares is managing with an annual provision of 5 or 6 lakhs, it is difficult to see why the Mysore University should cost 8 lakhs. Without sufficient facilities for Primary Education, young boys are greatly handicapped. It is therefore suggested that Primary Education should throughout be made compulsory and that increased provision should be made under this head.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The net increase under University is only a few thousand rupees and not a lakh and odd. Government have made provision according to a prescribed

standard of expenditure and the University has met its expenditure during the previous year from its balance and from Government. I should like the member to go through the University Budget before offering any criticism, as there is no use of destructive criticism.

MR. SANJEEVIAH.—Some Co-operative Societies are not working satisfactorily and require more effective inspection and control. A few months ago there was an article in "The Mysore Star" about a society which came into existence and disappeared soon without discharging its liabilities. It appears that out of the allotment given last year to Co-operative Societies, Rs. 2,000 remained unspent. Whatever grant is sanctioned should be required to be utilized during the year.

It is not known what work the Agricultural Chemists, for whom Rs. 27,780 have been provided in the Budget, do, and why they should be paid so highly.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—I do not approve of this manner of questioning and it does not arise out of the Budget. You are not here to cross-examine the Government's Budget Policy. Departmental Reports will give you information about their work, and I should be sorry if you do not know that.

MR. SANJEEVIAH.—I do not know the work that is being done in the Gotikere Sheep Farm.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—That Farm has long since been abolished.

MR. SANJEEVIAH.—The grant under Backward scholarships should be enhanced and Kurubas must be shown as a distinct class in the lists and not be mixed up with Devanga and other communities. There are no representatives of this community on the Scholarship Committees with the result that Kurubar students are not getting any scholarships.

Representations are being made about the development of the blanket industry but nothing has been done. It is understood that a blanket industry may be introduced with machinery costing only Rs. 25,000 and if this amount is placed with the Kurubar Sangha, they will work it and repay the amount to Government.

MR. SURAPPA *alias* SURYANARAYANA RAO.—The Agricultural Department is doing great service to the people. It is necessary to increase the number of Inspectors and

Fieldmen, who are really the persons that help the raiyats with advice. The Director visits village parts very rarely and very little direct help is received from him. The extra cost involved may easily be found by retrenchment in the number of officers in higher grades who are not at all in touch with the people.

The grant for Village Improvements is not sufficient as each taluk gets less than 400 or 500 rupees. The rate of contribution payable by villagers has been raised from ½ to ⅔ at a time when raiyats are famine-stricken and they are not able to pay. At least a thousand rupees should be given to each village if any substantial improvement should be effected.

MR. B. SRINIVASAIENGAR of Anekal explained at this stage that for some years in the past the half-contribution rule was being applied automatically but recently special orders of Government are required by the Comptroller for the concession being allowed in each case. Works have in some cases to be actually stopped in consequence of the new procedure. He suggested that this procedure should be changed and orders issued for reducing rate of recovery to only one-half.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The question of contribution rates is under the consideration of Government.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—The want of drinking water is very keenly felt, and a grant of Rs. 30,000 for all the districts is quite inadequate.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Even as it is, the full grant has not been utilized.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—That is only in a few cases. In most places the grants have been exhausted. Maddagiri, Tumkur and Koratagere have now no funds to execute works. The grant requires, therefore be increased.

The question of increased potgi to Shanbhogs and Patels deserves consideration in connection with the Budget. They are the backbone of the State and a sum of about 1½ crores is collected by them. Yet they are in a very miserable condition.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—That is more a representation and does not arise out of the Budget.

MR. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Considerable retrenchments have been effected in the expenditure of the State but they are chiefly in smaller establishments. New posts on high

salaries have also been recently created. The brunt of the work of the office generally falls on the subordinate officials and their pay has to be increased by about 30 or 40 per cent by cutting down some higher appointments recently created. The pay of peons especially requires enhancement.

MR. HUTCHUVEERE GOWDA.—I fully agree with the previous speaker in regard to the suggested increase of potgi and increase of pay to Government servants getting less than Rs. 100. Smaller officials who are naturally hard worked are not adequately paid. Shanbhogs and Patels are overworked as they are expected to be at the beck and call of every officer of every department. Their emoluments should be increased in proportion to their work.

MR. SAMACHAR OF MULBAGAL.—The provision under Drinking Water Wells should be increased by about a lakh. Village Improvement Works should have better supervision. Several contractors have not been paid for Village Improvement Works done and additional grant is absolutely necessary to provide for this payment. The contribution from the villagers for these works should be equal to half the cost instead of two-thirds.

MR. MALALI VENKATARAMAIYA.—Even though the building for the Maternity hospital at Saklespur is quite ready, it has not been opened. Provision for opening the same, and for proper establishment may kindly be made.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The Senior Surgeon will be requested to go into the question.

MR. VENKATARAMAIYA.—Many lands fit for cultivation are not granted on darkhasts as being in prohibited areas. If the prohibition is removed, there will be thousands of acres available for cardamom cultivation. People are prepared to pay very decent prices for them, and Government can make over a lakh of rupees every year on account of assessment on them, in addition to the sale price.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The question is noted for consideration.

[The Assembly adjourned and re-assembled on the 12th June 1924 at 12 noon.]

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—The Government of India have made it a rule that unless an annual income of 10 lakhs is guaranteed, no new University should be started. Several Universities, for instance, Rangoon, Nagpur and Dacca though they are at present actually working at a somewhat less cost are repeatedly saying that an income of at least 10 lakhs is quite necessary. In Travancore also the Government have promised to spend at least 11 lakhs. Here in Mysore the Vice-Chancellor has repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that even 10 lakhs will be quite insufficient. The Sadler Committee also recommended that a sum of at least 10 lakhs should be placed at the disposal of the University. The Government, while agreeing that at least 10 lakhs would be necessary, have stated that this grant would not be readily forthcoming on account of financial difficulties but that they would see their way to give additional grants year after year to make the University self-sufficient. This year we wanted 9¼ lakhs and the Government have given us only Rs. 7·45 lakhs which is only a little more than the sanctioned allotment of last year.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—There is some mistake here. The University actually asked for 8¼ lakhs and we have given them 7·45 lakhs which is Rs. 16,000 more than the grant for last year.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—This grant of 7·45 lakhs is in addition to a building costing over one lakh of rupees placed at the disposal of the University.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—The University is grateful that in accordance with the promises made last year a Medical Faculty has been added to the University this year. It is hoped that the Law Faculty will come in very shortly.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There does not appear to be any need for a Law Faculty in Mysore at present.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—Whether this is so or not is a matter of opinion. In the Central College it is necessary to open M. Sc. and M.A. courses in Science very soon. For this additional grants should be provided.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—All these developments will come gradually as we get more funds.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—Unless higher courses are developed, the Mysore University cannot get a name outside. For this reason it is necessary that the M.A. and M.Sc. courses should be soon started. It is also very necessary to open another Faculty very soon, *viz.*, the Agricultural Faculty. The Agricultural Department has a staff of the finest officers in India and their services should be utilised to the best advantage of the University.

There is a Training College in Mysore but the difficulty is that no degrees are granted there although the training therein given is not less efficient than that given in the sister Universities of British India. The Training College should be developed and the question of awarding Degrees in Teaching by the University should be taken up early for consideration. Unless this is done the teachers trained under our University cannot get proper recognition. There is a single technological institute at present here. It is necessary to start such Institutes soon at other places.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—If the Senate sends a scheme we shall consider it.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—Some members said that the University Budget should also be brought up for discussion in the Representative Assembly. It is a recognised principle everywhere that the University should have full financial autonomy within its own sphere. This is an important department of education and the expenditure connected therewith should be left altogether to the University authorities subject only to the approval of Government. The representatives of the University are at present not allowed to bring forward for discussion at the Assembly any matters not pertaining to the University. This does not appear to be quite a correct principle to adopt. The University representatives being also members of this Assembly must have their discretion to speak on other subjects also. This should be made clear in the rules.

On Primary Education alone Government are spending 22½ lakhs. There is no doubt that such a provision is quite necessary but similar attention should be paid to higher grades of education also. For instance, in the Bangalore Fort A.-V. School there are nearly 1,000 boys and all these are managed by one headmaster. It is

quite necessary that such a school should be split up into two under two different headmasters. So also the Government Collegiate High School has got more boys than can be managed by one headmaster. Compulsory education arrangements are not satisfactory. At present the compulsory education committees have not been given any responsibilities with the result that the scheme is not quite as it should be. Unless there is more supervision efficiency cannot be expected.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There is a Special Officer. Under him there are so many other subordinate officers to supervise the work and where is your difficulty ?

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—Because there are so many officers under him the supervision required is much more. For that reason it is difficult for one officer to exercise all the supervision that is expected of him. The supervising staff has to be strengthened.

Similarly in regard to the Primary Education it is impossible for one officer to manage all the institutions under him.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—There are so many intricate problems relating to the spread of Primary Education which require special study. This is the modern principle of organization for the control of education in all grades and to suit this principle Government is doing all they can.

but in regard to districts the arrangements are not satisfactory. It is necessary to have a separate agency in the districts for more efficient collection work and for hearing appeals. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts have no time even to hear appeals. While such is the case, collection work will certainly suffer for want of efficient supervision.

For the economic uplift of the country, greater attention has to be paid. The expenditure provided for it is nothing and the measures for the economic uplift deserve an allotment of 2 or 3 lakhs even if the Budget should result in deficit to that extent.

The Sub-Court at Bangalore has now more than 2,500 small cause cases in addition to several original cases on its file. This work is much more than one Sub-Judge can manage. To remove this congestion either a separate small-cause court should be established at Bangalore or there should be two Sub-Courts there. At present all the time of the Sub-Judge is taken up in small cause cases and he is practically a small cause judge. The result is that original civil work suffers considerably. The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer recently said that wherever there are arrears in Civil Courts, additional help should be given to relieve congestion. A similar kind of arrangement should be made in Mysore. It was stated in the course of

prospects as in other departments. It is a matter of common knowledge that officers of the Judicial Department do not generally enter it very young. There are just now many inequalities and they should be removed.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Those inequalities have been for the most part removed under a recent Government Order. At present Munsiffs are getting the same pay as the Assistant Commissioners and Sub-Judges that of 1st Class Magistrates.

MR. SRIKANTIAH.—There are some other inequalities and it is hoped these also will be removed.

MR. K. VENKATASAMAIYA (NANJANGUD).—There is room for further retrenchment of expenditure in the following directions:—

Separate offices for the Revenue Commissioner and the Excise Commissioner appear to be unnecessary. The Revenue Commissioner is a needless intermediary between the Deputy Commissioners and the Government. In regard to appeals the decision of the Revenue Commissioner would be that of one officer over that of another. Such decision will not give satisfaction to the people. The decision of Government on appeal cases will be much more appreciated. Moreover the appointment of the Revenue Commissioner weakens the hands of the Deputy Commissioners. The abolition of the office of the Revenue Commissioner will result in the reduction of one high appointment. The duties at present performed by the Excise Commissioner may well be transferred to any other officer and the pay of that appointment also saved.

The Court-fee income is at present included under the head "Stamps." This should be included under the head "Judicial." This income is largely obtained from Civil Courts and as such it must go more properly under the head "Courts of Law."

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Is your object, by this proposal, to show greater income under "Courts of Law" so that it may be used for expenditure in that department? Anyhow this is against the financial principle adopted here. Our general Budget is not prepared on the principle that whatever amount is received from one department is meant to be spent for purposes of that department only.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—Medical aid is required in a larger measure in the villages. Allopathic medicines are

very costly and they are not also available in many of the hospitals. At the same cost more Ayurvedic Dispensaries can be run with less costly medicines. If therefore more Ayurvedic Dispensaries are opened the general cost of the Medical Department will be considerably reduced and better medical facilities will be available to the people. During the last influenza epidemic, Ayurvedic medicines were more in requisition as being cheaper and also a large number of people got the benefit of these medicines.

A large number of printed forms are being wasted in the Railway Department. Even the 'Nil Lists' are prepared in big half-sheets. If this one item is scrutinised there will be a saving of not less than a lakh of rupees.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—This suggestion will be noted.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—If the control of Primary Education is handed over to Local Boards, the cost on education will be considerably reduced.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—How will the Local Boards' management reduce the expenditure?

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA.—There will be no need for such a large inspecting staff as at present. The organisation, the management and the inspection of schools are now attended to by the Inspectorate. If Local Boards take charge of Primary Education, there will not be so much need for a big staff of Inspectors. The resulting savings will go a long way to reduce our expenditure.

The promise of the Government in regard to the opening of a High School in Nanjangud should be given effect to as early as possible as the local people keenly feel the need for a High School.

The grant for Town and Minor Municipalities in the State is put down in the Budget at only Rs. 20,000. This is hardly sufficient. It is true that in some years even this amount was not spent. The reason is not that the Municipalities were unable to spend the amount but it is the delay on the part of Government in sanctioning the schemes prepared and submitted by the Municipalities that is responsible for the lapses of previous years. There is inordinate delay and sanction is often received at the end of the official year making it impossible to undertake the work for which sanction is accorded. As an instance, I may point out, the Nanjangud Drainage Scheme. The scheme has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000

and has been submitted to Government. They took an unduly long time to consider it and returned it to the Municipality for certain information being furnished. Though it has been resubmitted for sanction, there is no sign yet of its final sanction by Government. In such circumstances, it is not surprising therefore that the amount allotted to Town and Minor Municipalities remains unutilised. Instead of making a lumpsum grant for all Municipalities, it is better to fix a definite grant for each Municipality, simplifying at the same time the procedure which is now in vogue.

The List of Public Buildings is not prepared in accordance with the wants of each district. A lumpsum grant is provided and distributed arbitrarily. In Nanjangud, for instance, there is no building for the school or for the Sub-Division Office. It is better if an annual programme of buildings regulated according to the wants of each locality is prepared and a definite amount is sanctioned annually for the construction of each building in the programme.

The Platform at the Nanjangud Town Railway Station is not in proper condition and it requires to be improved.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—It has been stated that more money could not be set apart for Sinking Funds and Reserves. To avoid the need to provide for Sinking Funds and Reserves, proportional loans should be raised.

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—The system of proportional loans was in vogue in England and other Western Countries and it has now been given up as being inconvenient. It is quite impracticable in Mysore.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—Retrenchments have been introduced in many departments by abolishing appointments which were considered unnecessary. There is still great scope for retrenchments and Government should take up that question in earnest very soon. For instance, the duty and other allowances that are now given to officers can be easily abolished and the savings applied for expenditure on the education of Panchamas and for other development measures. Similarly the post of Live Stock Expert is quite unnecessary. There is no help to the raiyats from this officer. Breeding bulls are in requisition in the Malnad and for one reason or another they are not at all supplied. There is a great deal of child mortality in the Malnad for want of good milk and it is necessary

therefore that the milking capacity of cows in the Malnad should be improved: The expert has done very little in that direction. If a Veterinary Hospital with a breeding bull is opened in convenient places in the Malnad, it will go a great way to obviate the difficulty. At present, if a Veterinary Dispensary has to be opened, the District Board have to pay the contribution. If the District Boards are not able to pay, no Veterinary Dispensary will be opened. The result is that there is heavy cattle mortality with no adequate measure to prevent it. If on the other hand the appointment of the Live Stock Expert is retrenched, the amount saved thereby may be utilised for opening a few more Veterinary Dispensaries.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—We are trying the experiment of improving the milking capacity of the Malnad cows at Saklespur. If that experiment proves successful, it will be extended to other places also. Till the results are known we have to wait.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—The contribution levied from District Boards may at least be waived so that Veterinary Dispensaries may be opened in the Malnad. Provision is being made for Primary, Secondary and University Education but very little attention is paid to Technical Education. This branch of education should be encouraged by all means. Technical Education should be given free in all Middle and High Schools and fees now levied in Technical Schools should be abolished.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Government are doing their best in this direction. Industrial Schools have been opened. There is a Mechanical Engineering School in Bangalore and there is the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore where a good many students are given Technical Education. The question of a Technological Faculty in the University is also under consideration and when that scheme materialises there will certainly be more Technical Education given to our boys.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—Government have sanctioned the Bhadravati Anicut Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. This scheme is designed to irrigate 4,500 acres of Kushki, 4,500 acres of Tari and 3,000 acres of Bagayet. All but 2 lakhs worth of work has now been completed. Last year the Chief Engineer promised that water would be given up to the 20th mile by the end of December 1923. No water has yet been let and the

local Executive Engineer says that it would be impossible to give water for another two years as the work cannot be proceeded with for want of sufficient allotment. This is a source of loss to the State and of inconvenience to the people of those parts. If land is sold to-day, Government can obtain not less than Rs. 1,60,000. If the whole work is completed soon, there is no doubt that at least a revenue of 2 lakhs will be obtained annually by Government. Government cannot afford to lose a revenue of 2 lakhs because of an outlay of 2 lakhs required to complete this work. This point has to be considered by Government and needful steps taken to complete the channel works as early as possible.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It is impossible to provide the sum required for completing the works this year from capital funds. Money has to be found from the ways and means estimate of the Public Works Departmental Budget.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—During your last tour you were kind enough to promise that the work would be completed before the end of last year.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Pay the contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs in advance in one lumpsum and I shall see that that money is utilised immediately and the work completed.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—Hospitals in the Malnad are not supplied even with very necessary drugs such as quinine. There is great need for medical aid in the Malnad. If a stock of ayurvedic and unani medicines is kept, it will be easy for the people to get the required relief easily. For all this purpose larger grants for medical aid is necessary.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The increase in the Malnad Improvement grant is intended mostly for medical relief.

Court Fee Stamps.—The price of the court-fee stamps has been increased by Government apparently with the idea of getting more money. As a matter of fact, judging from the figures in the Budget there has been no increase. This indicates that litigation has considerably decreased. If the value of the court-fees therefore is reduced more suits will be filed.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—The Court Fees Regulation has been discussed and passed by the Legislative Council and it is not right that the policy of legislation should be discussed again here.

MR. ANANTHIAH.—Co-operative decrees are not at present executed promptly. It is necessary that provision should be made for at least eight shekdars at the rate of one for each district to be employed for seeing to the speedy execution of decrees. Unless this is done the very object of the special measures relating to the execution of co-operative decrees will be frustrated.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—If instead of the revenue authorities the Civil Courts themselves are empowered to execute the decrees, would it be an improvement over the existing system?

MR. ANANTHIAH.—That would be taking away the advantages now given, because if execution proceedings are taken in Civil Courts court-fees will have to be paid and all the expenses incidental to proceedings in a Civil Court will have to be incurred. This will be highly inconvenient and expensive.

It is a great convenience that District Health Officers are given particularly for the Malnad, but unless they are given medical outfit to the extent of about Rs. 200 or 300, they will not be of great service. Provision should therefore be made to give these officers a small medical outfit.

MR. SURAPPA (BELUR).—Ayurvedic Unani Dispensaries should be given grants from Government as the finances of District Boards do not admit of adequate grants being given for these dispensaries. Allopathic medicines are very costly and villagers do not generally take kindly to them. It is better to establish Ayurvedic Dispensaries with suitable equipments.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Ayurvedic Dispensaries will be introduced in select places sooner or later. A beginning will be made shortly. The idea is to combine Unani and Ayurvedic systems and start combined dispensaries in some places. This will be done in due course and a small provision has also been made in this year's Budget.

Restoration of Minor Tanks.—There are a very large number of minor tanks in Mysore which have not been properly cared for and almost all of them have been silted up. The restoration of such tanks should be taken up immediately and for this the grant now made should be at least doubled.

Education Cess.—At present Municipalities have not only to levy education cess, but also to pay contribution for education. It may be ordered that such municipalities as pay Education cess be exempted from paying any other contribution towards education.

Scholarship to Depressed Classes.—One disadvantage of the distribution of scholarships among the depressed classes is that the scholarship committee is not constituted so as to comprise members belonging to the respective classes. Unless this is done it is not always possible to provide for the even distribution of scholarships among the respective communities.

Agricultural Education.—We have got a State Agricultural Department, but the propaganda work done is not adequate. The number of agricultural inspectors and fieldsmen is small. The present number of fieldsmen, namely 64, should be increased to 100. It is the fieldsmen that do the brunt of the work and it is they that give useful hints to the cultivators in rural areas.

Co-operative societies' suits are not disposed of promptly and execution proceedings take a very long time. Dues to societies remain therefore unrecovered for a very long time and societies are put to very great loss. This is a matter which requires attention.

MR. BYANNA.—There are 56,00,000 of population belonging to the backward communities in the State. The percentage of education among them is only 3. Larger grants have been promised by Government for primary education, but the promise has not so far been fulfilled.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—This is not the correct interpretation of the intention of Government. Larger grants will be given to those that levy cess.

MR. BYANNA.—It is only 2,50,000 of this population that attend primary schools and the increased provision included in the budget for the education of this number works out to only 5 annas per head per year. Again for the addition of Rs. 47,900 made for the 28,000 boys in the Middle Schools; each boy gets only Rs. 1-11-0 per year. Again for 7,000 boys attending the High School classes only Rs. 38,000 has been added whereas for the University with only 1,088 students a sum of Rs. 1,44,000 has been allotted which means that each boy gets Rs. 130-8-0. The above figures speak for themselves. The State should look

to the interests of the backward classes in the first instance and greater attention should be paid to the extension of primary education among them. This does not mean that the University should not get anything. The percentage of literacy among the backward classes being only 3, better facilities should be given for the education of these classes. Again Rs. 85,000 has been given for scholarships among the backward classes. Of this amount Rs. 15,000 has gone to the Panchamas and Rs. 11,000 to the University. It is only the remaining amount that goes directly to the backward classes. If this amount is distributed among the school-going population, each boy gets Re. 0-3-9 per year. This is very small and should be increased. Moral instruction should be made compulsory both in the Middle and High Schools and text books written by leading members of different communities should be prescribed for use in these schools.

School Buildings.—It is not clear from the budget how much amount has been allotted for school buildings. It looks as if most of this amount is met from contributions. Construction of school buildings should not be limited to the amount of contribution paid by villagers, but Government should also come to their aid and grant more funds. Provision has to be made for private hostel building grants.

The late Mr. M. Subbiah gave a free site for a school in Mavalli. More than 250 boys coming from the surrounding villages are now attending this school. It is necessary that a middle school should be started in this school in furtherance of the wishes of Mr. Subbiah. Separate school-buildings for the Panchamas are not necessary as it is easy to make them attend the ordinary schools.

Police Department.—From the Police statistics given in the Administration Report of the Department, it is seen that one-sixth of cognisable offences remain undetected and one-fourth of the cases brought before Magistrates have been rejected by them. This may be due either to inattention or neglet on the part of the Police. This requires investigation by Government. The inadequate pay of the police subordinates is perhaps responsible for this result. The grant of increased pay to the men of the Police Force will improve matters.

It is a point for the serious consideration of the

Government why the death rate in the Bangaloro City has increased enormously. If it is due to bad sanitation, necessary steps should be taken with a view to reduce the death rate and adequate grants given for this purpose.

MR. RAMASWAMI OF MYSORE.—For Sanskrit Education in the whole State, a sum of Rs. 70,000 has been allotted in the Budget against Rs. 73,000 in the current year's Budget. Of this a sum of Rs. 40,000 is for Colleges. The remaining amount, if distributed among the smaller institutions, will not give more than Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 each. Sanskrit is a very ancient language and all means should be availed of to promote Sanskrit learning. It is therefore necessary to allot more money for Sanskrit Schools.

A provision of Rs. one lakh and odd has been made for Panchama Education, but little or no funds have been allotted for the industrial education of Panchama students. This is quite necessary. Sufficient provision has perhaps been made for primary education, but after these boys complete their primary course, they will have no place for continuing their studies in secondary schools. It is therefore necessary that separate A.-V. schools should be established for their use.

For Home Industries a small sum of only Rs. 5,000 has been allotted. This is very little. Home Industries have passed their experimental stage and more provision is necessary for their improvement.

For Libraries a sum of Rs. 3,500 has been allotted. This is quite insufficient and should be enhanced.

There is need for having more gomal lands near or round about cities to provide pasture for cattle even at the risk of some loss of revenue.

A provision of Rs. 37,000 has been made in the Forest Budget for plantations and seedlings. It is for consideration whether this amount is necessary every year. It may very well be reduced. It is not necessary to provide as much as Rs. 35,000 for Fire Lines. This amount may be reduced.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO pointed out that even this amount is too small and said that the havoc played by fire during the hot season might not be known to people in the maidan parts.

MR. RAMASWAMI.—Rs. 50,000 are being spent every year on account of the Kheddas. Now that permanent arrangements are made, there is no need for the whole of this amount and it may be reduced.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for Muzrai buildings. The number of temples and muzrai institutions in the State is very large and even if a lakh of rupees be allotted, it will be too little as almost all muzrai institutions are in a state of utter disrepair and it is the duty of Government to keep these ancient monuments in good condition. The provision should therefore be increased.

On account of the non-service of processes in proper time, very great delay occurs in the disposal of suits by courts of law. It is necessary that the process establishment should be strengthened and needful provision made therefor.

A sum of one lakh is provided for the improvement of Jail Industries. Better attention should be paid to improve the yield from Jail industries.

There is only one Ayurvedic College in the State, *viz.*, the Mysore Ayurvedic College, for which a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided. The amount is very small, and in one college very few students can be trained. It seems necessary to have one other college in the malnad. Needful provision should be made in the budget for this.

Want of medicines in hospitals is keenly felt everywhere. It is absolutely necessary that every hospital should have a sufficient stock of medicines. It may be well to stock costly medicines also, even if it should be for sale. It is not quite possible to extend the benefits of hospitals to the villagers, as they are situated far away from where these people reside. In these circumstances it is for consideration whether Shekdars may not be given some ordinary drugs, such as quinine, for distribution among villagers in cases of immediate need.

The number of Agricultural Inspectors is very small and they cannot be expected to visit all places in the State. One or two higher appointments in the Department may be abolished and the amount saved may be utilized for increasing the number of Inspectors to attend to propaganda work. Several agricultural farms are maintained at a heavy cost. If one observes the work

done, for instance, in the Nagenhalli Farm, one will find that exactly the same kind of work as is done by ordinary raiyats is done there also. In these circumstances, I do not think that there is much need to maintain such farms.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—These farms are meant only for experimental purposes. Raiyats may visit them and see how their own lands may be improved, and in this view, these farms are quite necessary.

MR. RAMASWAMI.—The Industries and Commerce Department has no scope for doing useful work. There is very little provision made for starting new industries in the State, and for carrying on experimental work.

The Mysore City Improvement grant is only Rs. 1,50,000. Mysore is a place which is visited by very high officers and distinguished guests from outside. The Weavers' Lines and Doddaholageri do not get proper supply of water. Many parts of the city require better sanitation and other conveniences. For these reasons, the provision has to be raised.

It is necessary that the Krishnarajasagara Works should be made to yield better income and for this purpose more revenue has to be obtained from supply of power. It is understood that the contract with the Kolar Fields Mining Companies terminates in 1930. Opportunity should be taken then to work the mines by Government agency.

The avenue trees in the State may be put to better advantage so as to yield a good income to the State.

The cost of the Agricultural Department is Rs. 3,71,000, of which Direction alone costs 1·39 lakhs. The remaining amount is meant for Demonstration Farms and miscellaneous experiments. Out of this grant several farms, have to be maintained, *viz.*, the Hebbal, Babbur, Nagenhalli and Marthur Farms. It is not clear which of these are experimental and which, demonstration, farms.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—They are all experimental.

MR. MALLAPPA.—If there are no demonstration farms at all, it is necessary that some amount should be appropriated from the provision for experimental farms with a view to start demonstration farms. It is absolutely necessary that agricultural improvements should be demonstrated for the benefit of the raiyats.

As much as Rs. 70,000 have been spent on account of repairs of damages caused by floods. After having spent so much money on the Dam, there should not have been mistakes in construction including such outlay.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—It is not right to give expression to such an alarming statement. The floods of last year were very extraordinary and could not have been anticipated. It is an act of God which could not be foreseen. There was no mistake.

MR. MALLAPPA.—A large amount is spent on the University. Preference should be shown to primary education, as this is the first need among the masses.

MR. LINGE GOWDA.—Two lakhs of people live by mulberry cultivation and rearing of silk worms over an extent of 56,000 acres. In the Central Sericultural Institute at Mysore, provision should be made for training the children of these people in Sericulture. Adequate provision should be included for this in the Budget. The course there is very short extending only to a period of four months, and perhaps about Rs. 1,000 would be quite sufficient.

In this connection it may be added that instead of centralising instruction in one place, it will be much better to open demonstration farms in convenient centres, so that people may know the latest developments in Sericulture. At present, Sericultural Inspectors are sent to different places to give instruction to raiyats. This is not very beneficial.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Demonstration by private agency is better. The Inspectors are intended only to help private agencies.

MR. LINGE GOWDA.—Details of the grant for primary education should be shown in the Budget according to districts. When there is demand for primary education everywhere, it is a matter for surprise that as many as 50 teachers are to be thrown out of employment as a result of the closure of schools due to non-levy of the Education Cess in the Mysore District.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Why does not the Mysore District levy the cess? If they do so, it will be possible to provide funds for starting new schools and all these teachers will be retained there alone. At present there is no place for them.

MR. LINGE GOWDA.—The number of pupils of primary school going age has not decreased. but for some reason they are not going to school. It is evident that the Inspectorate is not capable of ascertaining the cause and finding a remedy. There is no doubt that the district wants more schools, and for this reason, the teachers referred to should not be thrown out.

The common complaint is that no hospital has sufficient stock of medicines. If the Senior Surgeon or the District Medical Officers pay surprise visits to these institutions, there is no doubt that matters will improve.

The scarcity of drinking water is keenly felt throughout the State. The Budget provision for this item is only Rs. 30,000; this is not enough. In Mandya alone estimates for Rs. 10,000 have been pending sanction. There is great demand for drinking water, and the provision therefor should be increased to at least 3 lakhs of rupees.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There is a drinking water well fund in every district, and the District Board contributes a large amount for sinking wells. The provision of Rs. 30,000 referred to represents only the Government grant.

MR. LINGE GOWDA.—If a Sub-Assistant Surgeon takes leave for a short period, the compounder himself becomes the doctor during his absence. It is necessary that provision should be made for a reserve medical staff to relieve Sub-Assistant Surgeons going on short leave.

The amount provided for Co-operative Societies is the same as last year. There is need to increase the number of these societies in the State. Credit societies only are no good. At present Co-operative Inspectors do not go about freely and help to start societies. More grants should be given for increasing the number of societies and also for increased expenditure under travelling allowances to enable Inspectors of Co-operative Societies to move about freely.

The right of running of European Refreshment rooms on Railway platforms is sold for an upset price while right to new Hindu Refreshment rooms is sold in auction to the highest bidder. This creates unhealthy competition, with the result that while the Railway Department gets more money, the passengers are given all kinds of unwholesome food. The system adopted by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway may with advantage be adopted here also.

The provision for Development Departments should not be curtailed on any account. The income from the Revenue Department is estimated to be about 10 lakhs more than last year, and this amount should be set apart for Development Departments.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—The duties of District Excise Officers have now been entrusted to Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the work of the Excise Department is getting on without any inconvenience. It would be a great advantage if, similarly, the duties of the Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors were entrusted to Rangers and Foresters of the Forest Department. The cost of the Excise Department which is now Rs. 4·12 lakhs will be saved by this combination.

The cost of the Medical Department is estimated at Rs. 9·82 lakhs, of which the cost of medicines alone amounts to Rs. 1·50 lakhs. Europe medicines are estimated to cost Rs. 1·25 lakhs, local medicines only Rs. 25,000. The practice of getting European medicines should be done away with and Government should use more and more Ayurvedic medicines in the State, as the latter are cheaper. Sub-Assistant Surgeons may be given training in Ayurveda also along with that in the system of Allopathy. If this is done, even if Allopathic medicines are not available, as is complained of now, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons may readily use Ayurvedic medicines. There will be a time, sooner or later, when the Ayurvedic system will universally be adopted in Mysore. Hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore Cities alone absorb Rs. 3·88 lakhs of the total Medical grant; very little is left after this for other places. Municipalities and District Boards bear the entire cost of medicines in the districts. If the complaint which is general that medicines are not available in mofussil hospitals should disappear, it is necessary that Government should replenish the stock of medicines by special grants for the purpose.

A sum of Rs. 13,000 has been estimated as realisable from sale of serum for vaccination. Vaccination should be free, and it is not right that District Boards should be called upon to purchase serum and distribute it for the use of the people. District Boards as a rule are very poor and this expenditure should be saved to them.

The net income from the State Railway Department is Rs. 7·49 lakhs. The working expenses amount to Rs. 12 lakhs and details have not been furnished for this.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—Whatever details are necessary will be furnished. They cannot all be incorporated in the Budget.

MR. VEMA REDDY.—A lot of money is, it is believed, being spent on establishments. If this is true, needful steps should be taken to reduce expenditure as much as possible. The comforts and conveniences provided for in the Mysore Railways compare very unfavourably with those afforded by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. But the proportion of expenditure to revenue is comparatively higher in our State. This requires investigation. Our railway carriages are quite old-fashioned and not properly equipped. In the capital city of Mysore, platform tickets are issued and gates are closed against third class passengers. Such an arrangement should never be adopted in an important Station like Mysore.

The Police Department is what may be called a protection department and it is therefore necessary that more allotment should be given for its proper up-keep. We have been asking for a Police Station and a Telegraph Office at Malur and they have not yet been given. Necessary provision should be made in the Budget for them.

The grant of Rs. 1,20,000 provided for in the Budget on account of tanks is quite insufficient and should be increased.

Primary Education should be given more grants and it should be ordered that every school should have a Sanskrit teacher.

Owing to the drought, conditions in some parts of the State are very bad, no crops having been raised. It is necessary for this reason, that full remission of revenue should be granted.

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA, M.A.—More than one member have spoken against the heavy cost of University Education and suggested that more grants should be given for Primary Education and less for the University. It is a matter of common knowledge that the University draws very eminent men to the country and unless it is well equipped and rendered attractive, it will not command the respect that is due to it. Our University has produced a candidate who stood first in the I.C.S. Examination of this year. This is an honour not only to the University, but to the State as a whole. To bring

about such results it is necessary that the University should always be high in the estimation of the public. University Education everywhere is costly, and expenditure on University Education cannot stand any comparison boy for boy with that incurred on Primary Education. The full provision is required to keep the University in a very efficient condition. Else, the sooner it is abolished, the better. The expenditure on the University will be solely on account of the Professors employed who cannot be obtained at less cost if they are to be of the standard of eminence required for employment in the University. The Central College has no accommodation for the large number of students seeking admission. Year after year, the number is increasing and this year there are about 150 boys in the Arts Classes alone and it is impossible for one Professor to handle such a large number. It is quite natural therefore that expenditure on University Education should be rising year after year.

Primary Education is certainly no less important, but there are many deficiencies in this grade of education as it is now conducted. The Primary Classes very often contain from 40 to 50 students. This number is too large for one teacher to efficiently manage. Ordinarily, there should not be more than 20 students in any one primary class. If the Government only provides for this, there is no doubt that primary education will improve in a very short time. But where is the money required? In Ohio, which is one-and-a-half times Mysore, a sum of Rs. 8 crores was spent in 1907 on primary education alone. At this rate, if 5¼ crores are spent on primary education in Mysore, the expenditure may be considered appropriate. But we have not got so much money and our expenditure should be proportionate to our income. Again, if we want compulsory education, then, it is necessary to have a school in every village. If so, the expenditure will rise still further. If all this is taken into consideration, it will come to several crores and this the State cannot afford to find at present. We have therefore to go step by step.

In this connection, I may mention one other thing. Education depends solely upon the efficiency of the teacher employed. But as a matter of fact we have not got adequate staff of efficient teachers here. Their salaries are very inadequate. The pay that some teachers get

here in Mysore is not more than what our ordinary peons get in Public Offices. Government should consider this aspect of the question and see that every teacher gets at least a living wage.

The number of trained teachers in the State is very small. They are trained in one College at Mysore. There is no guarantee that every one of the teachers that passes from the College will be employed. If, on the other hand, a guarantee is given, there is no doubt that a better class of teachers may be had.

In the Middle School and High School Departments, there are teachers with very high qualifications. But it is not always true that because they have high qualifications they are very good teachers. Middle School education is very backward in Mysore. There was a proposal to appoint a commission to go into this question. The Senate of the University considered it and made its recommendations to Government and no orders have yet been passed.

DEWAN-PRESIDENT.—A reply has been sent by Government that, as the recommendations of the University were not received in regard to the re-organization proposals indicated in the Sadler Commission's Report, no final orders on the recommendation referred to could be passed.

[The Assembly adjourned and reassembled after lunch, at 3-30 P.M.]

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA, M.A.—With reference to Education in general, it is suggested that suitable scholarships and other modes of encouragement should be afforded to all students who are specially intelligent, so that no such student will discontinue studies for want of facilities. Provision in this behalf should therefore be made in the Budget.

Sufficient funds should also be made available for opening extra sections in all classes in which there are at present more than 30 pupils. The present maximum limit is 40, but in many cases there are 50 or more, these extra students being treated as supernumeraries. If this cannot be done, immediately, it should be laid down that at least in future, classes should consist of not more than 30 pupils each.

To sum up, Primary Education should be spread throughout the State gradually and not all at once, and for this purpose, the number of teachers should also be gradually increased. There will be scope for inefficient or unqualified teachers to get in, if schools of this grade are opened simultaneously in large numbers. The teachers should be given suitable training, and there should be a guarantee that soon after training, suitable appointments will be given to them. They should be started on sufficiently decent salaries and in fixed grades. It should be a definite rule that irrespective of personalities, no man once appointed in a grade shall supersede another in that grade, as otherwise the service as a whole suffers. Grades of pay in the Education Department should conform to those in the other departments, and as far as possible, the grades given to the educational officers of British India should also be given to the officers here.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—It is pleasing to see with what great ability and insight, Government have been in a position to present a balanced budget, and to show a small surplus of about Rs. 69,000.

The Panchamas number about one-sixth of the total population of the State, and a good fraction of the spare surplus should be allotted for the uplift of the Panchamas.

The sanitary condition of places inhabited by Panchamas is always very unsatisfactory, and there have been practically no improvements in such localities. The grant for 'Public Improvements' is generally utilised in places which are in any case better than *holageris*, and it is therefore necessary to direct attention to these parts first by ear-marked grants for improvement of areas inhabited by Panchamas.

The grant under 'Medical' should be increased so that hospitals and dispensaries may be provided in Panchama localities in which there are too many victims to every epidemic. Panchama patients seeking admission to the Victoria and Krishnarajendra Hospitals should always be provided for with beds. For this purpose special provision should be added in the Budget to ensure that they are not denied admission for want of beds.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—There is no differentiation made in the two hospitals, and, no one is refused admission if beds are available.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—The Lunatic Asylum is in the same state as it was when established 50 or 60 years ago. Its name also sounds very unpleasant and should be changed into "Mental Diseases Hospital."

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The question of changing the name of this institution into "Mental Diseases Hospital" is under consideration, as also the question of improving this institution. Provision was not made till now as funds were not available for the purpose.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—We are grateful for the liberal policy enunciated by Government in regard to Panchama education, and we request that additional funds may be provided with a view to pursue this policy. The Panchama Boarding School at Mysore has accommodation for only 200 pupils and a hundred more should be provided for. It was the intention of Government that the Boarding Schools at Tumkur and Chikmaglur should take in a hundred students each, but there is accommodation now for only 60 at Tumkur and 40 at Chikmaglur. Sufficient provision should be allotted in the Budget so that the intention of Government may be carried out fully.

As stated already in answer to one of the interpellations, between the years 1915 and 1923 there have been 30 successful Panchama students in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 167 in the Kannada Lower Secondary, 5 in the S. S. L. C., 3 in the University Entrance and 10 in the Upper Secondary. The results of the current year have not been known in all cases and there may be some more successful students this time. It is therefore necessary that suitable provision should be made for the ad-

any money with young boys, their teachers should be requested to see that the money is not abused.

Duly qualified Panchama applicants should be appointed in all available vacancies.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—This is being done already.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAI.—The 12 aided Primary Schools in Bangalore have been converted into Government schools and in view of the levy of the Education Cess, 22 additional schools have been established. But the grades of pay prevalent in these schools, *viz.*, 25, 20 and 15, are not satisfactory and should be raised suitably, and the pay drawn by the teachers should depend on their qualifications and not on the classes which they take.

Increased allotments are being repeatedly asked for, for the spread of education, specially Primary, but in view of the present financial stringency this cannot be pressed at present. It is only requested that Government who are so much in sympathy with the Panchamas should see their way to provide sufficient funds for their general welfare and prosperity.

MR. KESAVAIYA.—The Agricultural Department is an important department of Government and an allotment of 7½ lakhs is made for it. But the Agricultural Depot as well as the Inspector's Office at Chikmaglur which were till a few years ago located in rented buildings, are now accommodated in the musafirkhana. This causes inconvenience to musafars. It is therefore necessary that provision should be made for renting out buildings for these offices.

[The Assembly adjourned and reassembled on the 14th June 1924 at 12 noon.]

The First Member of Council intimated the Assembly that owing to other urgent engagements, it would not be possible for the Dewan-President to attend the meeting before 3-30 P.M. and that he, as Senior Vice-President, had been authorised to conduct the proceedings in the absence of the Dewan till then.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO, MOLAKALMURU expressed gratitude to Government for the handsome provision of Rs. 45 lakhs made in the budget for education. He added that side by side with the spread of education, every effort should be made to stop drinking which, he said, was degrading the condition of the population, particularly the Panchamas. He pleaded for a reduction in the number of arrack and toddy shops and a curtailment of the hours during which they were sold. He feared that the Income-tax Department was somewhat arbitrary in its methods and deprecated any addition to the present rates. He expressed the opinion that the Ayurvedic system of medicine should be substituted as far as possible for the Western system. He also pleaded for the free grazing of cattle and sheep in forests.

MR. NANJAPPA suggested that the V and VI forms might be opened in the local High school, that as regards retrenchments effected there was further scope for economy, that the fodder depots were a source of needless waste, that the Agricultural Department was overstaffed, and that the number of officers in the Agricultural and Excise Departments might be reduced. He also recommended a remission of the entire assessment in the Tiptur Taluk during the year.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that the IV form had been started only during the year and that the V form would be opened only next year; that the member was not correctly informed in regard to the fodder depots, the Tippenhalli Depot having been very helpful to the people; and that if rains should fail next year also, half remission would be granted under the rules.

A MEMBER represented that Government had promised to do away with the railway cess as soon as the education cess was agreed to be paid, but both the cesses

were being collected now, that an additional grant was necessary under female education to provide for the employment of only women teachers in girls' schools, that the grant for medicine also had had to be increased and that provision was also necessary for separating the judicial and the executive in the Tumkur District.

MR. ABDUL NABI said that substantial relief was afforded to the raiyats by the visits of the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner to Tiptur, Sira, Pavagada, etc., and hoped that Government would order half remission now.

MR. J. RUDRAPPA proposed that more money should be set apart for Primary Education and less for University Education, the Government grant for University being reduced by enchancing its income by raising the class fees, and also recommended the abolition of the night and adult schools which were not working properly and the throwing open of the two Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore to all communities alike without any exception. One other point brought forward was that the grants promised by Government towards the construction of a hostel at Davangere might be paid.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that against an allotment of Rs. 8 lakhs for University Education, 14 lakhs had been provided for Primary Education and it was not possible to reduce the grant further; that under the recent orders the Bangalore Sanskrit College could admit pupils of all communities, only the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore had been reserved for Brahmins; and that an amount of Rs. 25,000 had been allotted for providing grants to hostels which did not permit of any increase during the year. In regard to the abolition of the night schools and adult schools, the Dewan replied that such a course was opposed to the principles underlying the Educational policy and that if the schools did not work well they might be improved.

MR. BALIJA represented that with a view to the abolition of the Excise Department, the number of toddy shops might be gradually reduced, that the experimental fruit cultivation farm might be done away with, and that the pay of the officers of the Industries and Commerce Department might be reduced; and also enquired the income of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that experimental farms were meant only for the benefit of the raiyat population, that the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was more an educational than a commercial institution where losses were inevitable and that competent people could not be secured for small pay.

MR. NAGARAJAIYA complained that the scholarship grant had not been increased in proportion to the rise in the cost of living, that the grant for Pallegar scholarships had remained the same for the last 30 years, that the appointment of a lady medical officer was urgently necessary at Mudgere, and that the scheme for a proper system of water-supply to Mudgere might be pushed through. He also said that Malnad needed more medical relief than sanitation.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he might send up detailed proposals for the orders of Government.

MR. KARNICK KRISHNAMURTHI RAO expressed a fear that the anticipated additional revenue of 11¾ lakhs under Land Revenue might not be realised; suggested that the expenditure on Sandal Oil Factory might be reduced, and that the workshop and the Arts and Crafts Depot of Industries and Commerce Department might be abolished; recommended a provision of Rs. 10,000 for helping a Company to bring out a Kannada typewriter, and requested that the Representative Home might be adequately equipped and that a hall might be constructed for holding meetings, conferences, etc. He also suggested that the duty allowances might be done away with and replaced by regular promotions.

The FIRST MEMBER assured the Member that the budget was based on normal conditions and that there was no need to apprehend abnormal conditions; that the workshop and the depot were absolutely necessary for the industrial development of the country; that the manufacturing Company might be asked to approach Government for help to bring out a Kannada typewriter; and that the construction of a hall was engaging the attention of Government.

MR. C. SRINIVASA RAO expressed himself against the reduction of subordinate staff, advocated that in regard to the recovery of contributions for restoration of tanks a mutchalika should be taken from the persons concerned binding themselves to pay the contribution in

instalments, complimented the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Departments on the good work done by them especially in regard to the exploitation of Nagar country and expert advice to private persons for putting up machiery, etc., and said that the post of the Revenue Commissioner should not be abolished. It was also represented by him that the Manikdara and Kandaravalli roads should be constructed early and that the Karikal road should be widened. He also suggested that the Chief Sanitary Inspector should be given mileage for road journeys even though the distance was less than 20 miles.

The FIRST MEMBER said that Dr. Coleman would investigate and furnish a report on the result of the working of the Sericultural farm at Bababudan and that the other representations were noted.

Mr. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO stated that the amount spent on Primary Education was not adequate as the percentage of literacy was only 3 and that the income derived form Income-tax amounting to Rs. 23 lakhs might be utilised in its entirety for the purpose as promised by Government while introducing the income-tax; recommended the opening of a court of small causes at Bangalore and suggested that the percentage of working expenses on railways might be reduced as far as possible. He also said that the expenditure on Sanskrit Education ought not to be reduced.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that Government had concluded that there was no necessity for a separate court of small causes at Bangalore and an additional Munsiff's court had already been established instead.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH expressed himself against the grant of long loans to raiyats, and said that the promise of Government to open every year 250 new schools in addition to the converting of a certain number of aided

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that Government did not mean to convert all the aided schools but only to improve languishing ones.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that a Veterinary Hospital might be opened at each taluk, that the district staff of the Agricultural Department might be strengthened, that a portion of the grant given to the two premier municipalities for public improvements might be given to the municipalities in the interior without insisting on an equivalent contribution from them, that the provision for drinking water wells was inadequate, and that the irregularity in the levy of the educational cess between the big municipalities and the small ones might be removed.

The FIRST MEMBER said that orders had since been passed for improving the equipment of the Veterinary Hospitals and that Government would be glad to open as many hospitals as necessary consistently with the adequacy of the funds at their disposal and that as regards the grant for public improvements urged in the case of minor municipalities out of Rs. 25,000 provided in the previous year not even Rs. 10,000 had been spent and that contributions should be collected first before applying for grants.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO pointed out that as the number of Munsiffs' Courts had not been increased adequately with the growth of litigation there was a great deal of congestion in the courts.

MR. DEVOJI RAO represented that the 2nd Munsiff's court at Seringapatam might be made permanent, that on account of the unhealthiness of the place, all the local officials might be given a local allowance and that a special allotment of Rs. 10,000 per annum for a number of years was necessary for improving the sanitation of the place. He also referred to an estimate of Rs. 77,000 for a scheme of water-supply that was prepared sometime ago.

MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO SCINDIA represented that the recommendations of the Finance Committee had not been given effect to in full, that only the subordinate staff had been reduced, but not the officers, and there was no need for the appointment of a Financial Secretary in addition to that of the Comptroller. He also said that there was no need for a special officer to work out the Reforms and that the provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the Mysore City Municipality might be reduced by 1 lakh.

The SECOND MEMBER replied that retrenchments had been effected in the case of the higher appointments also and that the special officer was only for 6 months.

The FIRST MEMBER said that the proposal to reduce the provision for the Mysore Municipality was not possible.

MR. SATI HALAPPA requested that some provision might be made for working out the schemes passed by the District Boards in connection with local subjects and that further extension of the railway line might be taken up immediately in order to provide labour for the villagers. He added that the bridge on the Javigehalla near Huliyur Station required urgent repairs, that school buildings were necessary in many places in the Chitaldurg District and that facilities for supply of water in the interior might be created.

MR. MAYEGOWDA represented that no provision had been made for the T.-Narsipur bridge while Rs. 25,000 had been allotted for the Hemavati bridge, that the condition of shanbhogs required improvement; that compensation to be paid for the lands to be submerged after completion of the Krishnarajasagara project had not been provided for; that a provision was necessary for widening the right bank channel; and that each taluk should be provided with a Veterinary Inspector, especially, Yedatore.

He recommended a provision of Rs. 50,000 for the repairs and restoration of the Mavathur Tank, and said that nothing had been done in regard to the proposal to bridge the Arkavati river. He added that a larger provision than at present was necessary for Primary Education

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that permanent establishment charges could not be made to depend on fluctuating items.

The MEMBER from Kankanhalli represented that on account of the adventitious nature of the mining revenue the capitalization fund might be restored to its condition of 1918, and argued that while the assurance to make the Additional Munsiff's Court at Mysore permanent and to open an Additional Sub-Court temporarily was really very encouraging, the congestion in the other courts in other parts of the State required relief, and that as there was a balance of 4 lakhs in the revenue derived from civil courts after meeting their expenditure, better arrangements might be made for the speedy disposal of cases now pending for years together. He also referred to an estimate of Rs. 6,619 for extending the right bank low level channel to Bopparahalli Tank and enquired whether it was a legitimate charge on the public revenues.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the contributions given would come as a capital receipt and not shown as income in the budget, and that a part of the estimate was being recovered.

Another MEMBER stated that the need for the services of lady doctors was keenly felt and recommended that the qualified lady candidates for appointment in the Medical Department should be given decent starting salaries so that they might not seek employment elsewhere.

MR. HUTCHAPPA referred to the losses of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 42,000 in the two previous years respectively sustained by the Government Weaving Factory, mentioned that the employees of the factory did not come from the weaver's class, and recommended its abolition. He also said that if weavers were taken for work they would get useful training and that they might be given scholarships during the period of training.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTY stated that considerable retrenchments could be effected in the Education Department and that more funds should be allotted for

providing a supply of good drinking water as well as for the repairs and restoration of the major and minor tanks in the Tumkur District.

ANOTHER MEMBER said that the Agricultural Department was doing very good work and that agricultural implements might be arranged to be obtained through the department from the Punjab direct for supply free of cost to the villagers; he added that the District Board had no funds to purchase breeding bulls and that the villagers did not get sufficient help from the Live Stock Expert. He also suggested that, but for the pay of this Expert which was very high, there was no scope for retrenchment in the department of Agriculture.

MR. KRISHNAMURTIACHAR suggested that some amount might be set apart for the restoration and maintenance of tanks on the analogy of the depreciation fund for the Railway and Electrical Departments; that the rules regarding the administration of the irrigation fund were not properly followed; and that out of the 8 lakhs provided for Bhadravati works Rs. 3 lakhs might be given for tanks. He also said that in regard to the credit taken for an extra revenue of 11¾ lakhs on account of resettlements as the people were already suffering from the effects of droughts. no additional burden might be thrown upon them on account of resettlement. He also said that the out-agency of Mulbagal should not be closed.

Another MEMBER said that Rs. 38,000 allotted for original works in Kolar was not adequate, at least 1 lakh being necessary, that a separate fund was required to meet emergent cases of unexpected breaches in tanks, and that the Financial Secretary had pointed out that the Irrigation Cess Fund amounted to 3 lakhs.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that it was not usual to have a depreciation fund for irrigation works, that there was an obligation on the part of the raiyats to maintain the tanks, and that the question of altering the rules for the administration of the irrigation funds was under the consideration of Government.

Another MEMBER represented that it was difficult for the raiyats to pay the ordinary assessment on kushki lands and that such assessment should not be increased, that on account of the adverse seasonal conditions, next year would not be the proper time for introducing resettlements, that more funds should be provided

for the restoration of tanks by effecting retrenchments in other departments, that the number of Agricultural Inspectors should be increased with a view to impart instruction in the villages, that two improved ploughs should be made available in each village free of cost, that sericulture should be developed and that the farms at Mysore and Channapatna should be transferred to Closepet and Kankanhalli.

The FIRST MEMBER replied that filatures had been established in convenient centres and that if one was required in the place, an application might be made.

One MEMBER urged the opening of additional courts in convenient places to relieve congestion in the existing courts and to promote speedy disposal of cases.

Another MEMBER said that an additional allotment of Rs. 50,000 for restoration and another of Rs. 40,000 for repairs of tanks should be sanctioned, that the department of Agriculture which was rendering great help to the raiyats ought not to be abolished and that the grant for village improvement should be enhanced with a view to provide drinking water wells in all the villages and to improve their sanitation.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the grant was noly to supplement local resources wherever necessary.

MR. GURUSAMI GOWDA represented that the tank bund at Hoskote required immediate repairs, that the provision for giving bonus to the growers of sandalwood should be repeated, that the provision of Rs. 87,000 for opening separate Panchama schools might be utilised for improving the existing schools, there being no need for separate schools for Panchamas, and that arrangements should be made for the prompt disposal of cases in civil courts. He also suggested that the prospects of patels required improvement and that the associations should be allowed representation on the Board of Education.

Another MEMBER stated that as the hospitals were not near enough to the villages, Unani hospitals might be opened in the villages a provision of Rs. 50,000 being made for the purpose.

MR. SIVALINGAPPA suggested that in the case of minor municipalities that could not send representatives

to the Assembly two such municipalities might be grouped together and permitted to return one member, that provision might be made for Sericulture at Sholunga, that the Weaving Factory at Bangalore might be improved and suitable scholarships granted, that a provision of Rs 20,000 might be made for removing the silt in the Sholunga and Sulekere tanks, and that accommodation for a large number of beds than at present might be provided in the Maternity Hospital at Shimoga.

MR. MOHAMED IMAM SAHEB urged the opening of combined Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals in the villages and said that the Agricultural Department was not rendering any help in regard to the Supari gardens.

MR. DODDAIYA recommended that the system of leasing out date trees and giving the areas to Panchamas for cultivation might be discontinued to prevent drinking among them and that arrack shops might not be located close to the Panchama quarters. He also suggested that to remove water scarcity in his place, wells might be sunk, and that instead of granting scholarships to Panchama students boarding houses might be established, and that animal sacrifice should be stopped.

MR. HUTCHAPPA said that the loss sustained by the weaving factory was a result of employing persons without a knowledge of the art and of the want of arrangements to run the concern on commercial lines, and that if a provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for granting loans, the industry would thrive, no loan tax being levied.

MR. MURIGAPPA referred to the allotment of Rs. 64,000 for a road from Talguppe to Aralgode and said that no work had yet been undertaken.

The DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the matter was under consideration.

MR. RAMAKRISHNAIYA said that more wells should be provided and tanks improved, that in regard to the department of Education, schools had not been opened in places where buildings were available and grants were not given regularly to schools already established, that as it was not possible for the inspectors and fieldmen of the Agricultural Department to go to every village and impart instruction, the number of inspectors might be increased and that Ayurvedic hospitals might be started in every village. He also urged that immediate attention should be paid to the repairs of tanks.